

AN ADDITIONAL SPECIES OF THE GENUS *MASAAKIA* TAKEUCHI
(HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE) FROM JAPAN

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Abstract.—*Masaakia hakusana*, n. sp., from Mt. Hakusan, Honshu, Japan, is described and illustrated. A key is provided for the four Japanese species of *Masaakia*.

Key Words: Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae, Blennocampinae, *Masaakia*, new species, Japan

Masaakia Takeuchi is a small genus of the subfamily Blennocampinae and is endemic to Japan. It contains three described species. In 2004, I captured one female of this genus from Mt. Hakusan, Honshu, Japan. This specimen is similar to *M. longivaginata* Takeuchi, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the shapes of the sawsheath in lateral view, the serrulae of the lancet, the claw, and the inner foretibial spur. I concluded that this specimen represents a new species, and I describe and illustrate this species and give a revised key to the species of *Masaakia*.

deeply emarginated (Fig. 5); preapical tooth of tarsal claws slender (Fig. 6) *hakusana*, n. sp.

Masaakia hakusana Togashi,
new species

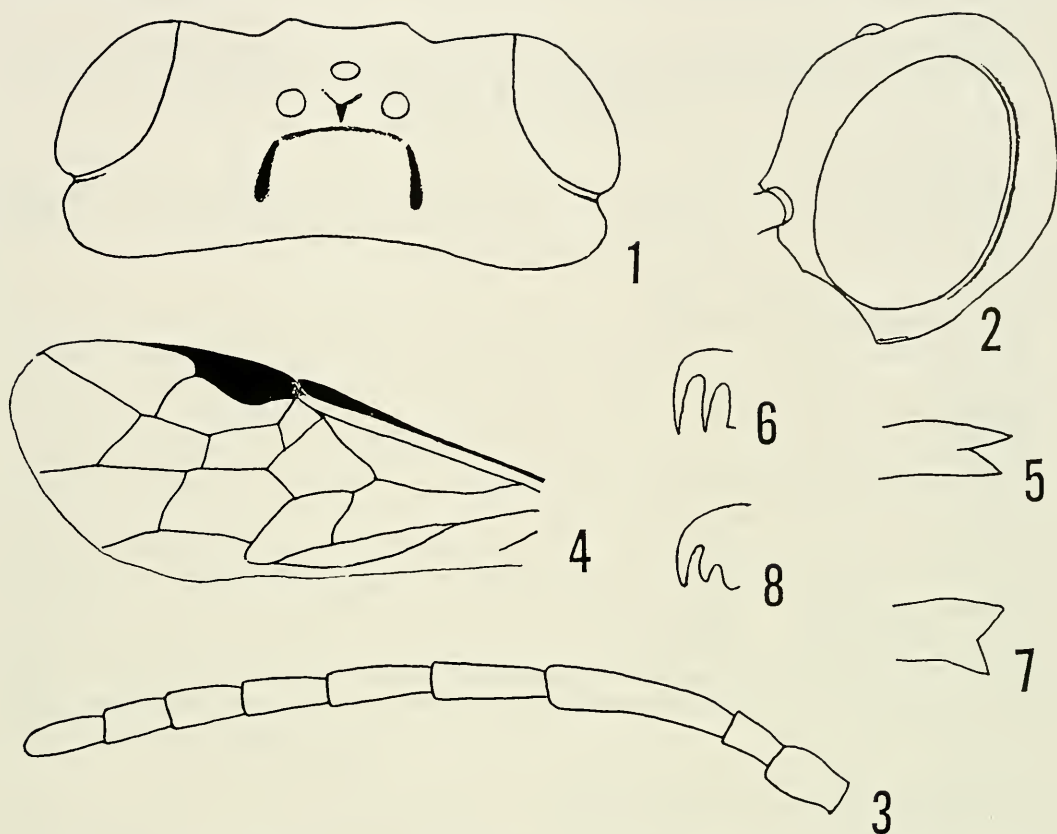
(Figs. 1–6, 9–11)

Female.—Length, 7 mm. Body black with cenchrus milky white and cercus brownish black. Antenna entirely black. Wings hyaline, stigma and veins dark brown to black. Legs black with knees, femora, except for black apical halves, and tarsi, except for milky white basal half of basitarsi, dark brown.

Head: Transverse, postocellar area transverse, convex; circumocellar furrow distinct but anterior half absent; interocellar furrow distinct and deep; postocellar furrow distinct; lateral furrows distinct and deep; OOL:POL:OCL = 1.4:1.0:1.6; frontal area nearly flattened, anterior margin with a transverse wall; median fovea deep, nearly quadrate in outline; lateral fovea deep, circular in outline; supra-antennal tubercles distinct; antenno-ocular distance longer than distance between antennal sockets (ratio 2.5:1.0); front margin of clypeus emarginated; malar space very narrow (Fig. 2); postorbital groove distinct (Fig. 2); postgenal carina distinct near mandible only (Fig. 2). Antenna longer than costa of forewing (ratio 1.0:0.8), relative lengths of seg-

KEY TO THE JAPANESE SPECIES OF *MASAAKIA*
(FEMALES)

- 1. Tegula black; pedicel longer than wide; apex of sawsheath narrowly rounded in lateral view (Figs. 9, 12) 2
 - Tegula yellow; pedicel shorter than wide; apex of sawsheath truncate in lateral view (Togashi 2002: fig. 8) *katayamai* Togashi, 2002
- 2. Antenna entirely black 3
 - Antenna black with undersides of 4th to 9th segments and apical half of underside of 3rd antennal segment reddish brown
. *shinoharai* Togashi, 1998
- 3. Apex of sawsheath pointed in lateral view (Fig. 12); apex of inner foretibial spur slightly emarginated (Fig. 7); preapical tooth of tarsal claws broad (Fig. 8) *longivaginata* Takeuchi, 1950
 - Apex of sawsheath narrowly rounded in lateral view (Fig. 9); apex of inner foretibial spur



Figs. 1–8. 1–6, *Masaakia hakusana*. 1, Head, dorsal view. 2, Head, lateral view. 3, Antenna, lateral view. 4, Forewing. 5, Inner foretibial spur, lateral view. 6, Tarsal claw, lateral view. 7–8, *M. longivaginata*. 7, Inner foretibial spur, lateral view. 8, Tarsal claw, lateral view.

ments about 1.3:1.0:3.1:1.9:1.7:1.4:1.3:1.0:1.3; pedicel longer than wide (ratio 1.0:0.6) (Fig. 3).

Thorax: Mesoscutellum slightly convex; cenchrus large, distance between cenchri slightly longer than breadth of one (ratio 1.2:1.0). Forewing venation as in Fig. 4; radial crossvein (2r) slightly curved; hindwing with petiole of anal cell nearly as long as nervulus (cu-a). Legs: Apex of inner foretibial spur deeply emarginated (Fig. 5); hind basitarsus slightly shorter than following 4 segments combined; preapical tooth of tarsal claws slender (Fig. 6).

Abdomen: Sawsheath rather long, apex of sawsheath narrowly rounded (Fig. 9); lancet with 19 serrulae; apical portion of

lancet as in Fig. 10; 11th to 13th serrulae as in Fig. 11.

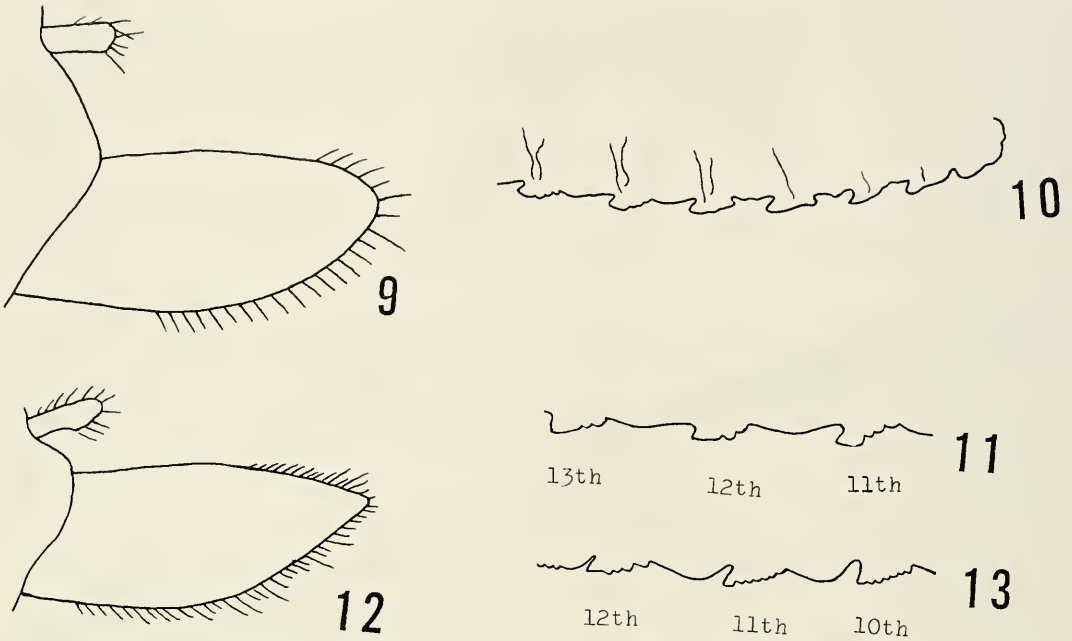
Punctuation: Vertex, inner orbits, frontal area, clypeus, and labrum with distinct but sparse punctures; hind orbits covered with rather small, distinct, and dense punctures; thorax covered with fine setigerous punctures; abdominal tergites nearly impunctate, shining.

Male.—Unknown.

Food plant.—Unknown.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu).

Holotype.—Female, 15.VI.2004, Mt. Hakusan (1,300–1,500 m), Ishikawa Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, I. Togashi leg. Deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.



Figs. 9–13. 9–11, *Masaakia hakusana*. 9, Sawsheath, lateral view. 10, Apical portion of lancet. 11, 11th to 13th serrulae of lancet. 12–13, *M. longivaginata*. 12, Sawsheath, lateral view. 13, 10th to 12th serrulae of lancet.

Remarks.—This new species is very closely allied to *M. longivaginata*, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the more rounded sawsheath (apex pointed in *M. longivaginata*, see Figs. 9, 12), by the deeply emarginated apex of the inner foretibial spur (apex shallowly emarginated in *M. longivaginata*, see Figs. 5, 7), by the slender subapical tooth of the tarsal claws (broad in *M. longivaginata*, see Figs. 6, 8), and by the shape of the serrulae (see Figs. 11, 13).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I thank David R. Smith, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for reviewing the manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED

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